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Comparative Genomics of Carriage and Disease Isolates of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* Serotype 22F Reveals Lineage-Specific Divergence and Niche Adaptation

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Abstract

Streptococcus pneumoniae is a major cause of meningitis, sepsis, and pneumonia worldwide. Pneumococcal conjugate vaccines have been part of the United Kingdom's childhood immunization program since 2006 and have significantly reduced the incidence of disease due to vaccine efficacy in reducing carriage in the population. Here we isolated two clones of 22F (an emerging serotype of clinical concern, multilocus sequence types 433 and 698) and conducted comparative genomic analysis on four isolates, paired by Sequence Type (ST) with one of each pair being derived from carriage and the other disease (sepsis). The most compelling observation was of nonsynonymous mutations in *pgdA*, encoding peptidoglycan *N*-acetylglucosamine deacetylase A, which was found in the carriage isolates of both ST433 and 698. Deacetylation of pneumococcal peptidoglycan is known to enable resistance to lysozyme upon invasion. Althought no other clear genotypic signatures related to disease or carriage could be determined, additional intriguing comparisons between the two STs were possible. These include the presence of an intact prophage, in addition to numerous additional phage insertions, within the carriage isolate of ST433. Contrasting gene repertoires related to virulence and colonization, including bacteriocins, lantibiotics, and toxin–antitoxin systems, were also observed.

Key words: *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, genome sequencing, invasive pneumococcal disease.

Introduction

Streptococcus pneumoniae is a Gram positive commensal of the human nasopharynx. A highly recombinogenic bacterium, there are currently >90 known serotypes as defined by antisera cross-reactivity with the capsular polysaccharide. It is a leading global cause of pneumonia, bacteremia, and meningitis. Invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD) exhibits high levels of mortality and morbidity (over 900,000 deaths in 2010 from pneumococcal pneumonia and pneumococcal meningitis; Lozano et al. 2012) and is of particular issue to children under 5 years of age and the elderly (O'Brien et al. 2009). Carriage, a prerequisite for invasive disease, is approximately 30% for children under five in the United Kingdom and has remained such before and during vaccine implementation (Tocheva et al. 2011). Not all carried serotypes are equally associated with IPD with some at least

10-fold more likely to cause disease (Brueggemann et al. 2003).

Conjugate vaccine efficacy is now recognized to primarily act via population (herd) protection (Haber et al. 2007). The changing epidemiology of pneumococcal serotypes and their association with IPD has been driven in the United Kingdom by the introduction of the polysaccharide–protein conjugate vaccines, PCV7, in 2006 and PCV13 in 2010, although fluctuations in the diversity of serotype and genotype have been demonstrated in the absence of pneumococcal conjugate vaccines (PCVs; Jefferies *et al.*, 2010). Although overall carriage of *S. pneumoniae* has remained consistent (Gladstone et al. 2015), IPD caused by vaccine serotypes (VT) has dropped markedly (Feikin et al. 2013).

As carriage rates have remained constant (Gladstone et al. 2015), vigilance is still required to monitor IPD related to non-VTs—a process known as serotype replacement. This occurs as a consequence of vaccines targeting a relatively small subset of serotypes thereby creating a vacant niche that has been filled by those not included in PCVs. Serotype 22F is one such example of serotype replacement that has been observed in the Southampton pediatric pneumococcal carriage study (Gladstone et al. 2015). The most marked increase in carriage occurred between 2006 and 2009 (0.3%, $n = 1$ to 2.3%, $n = 9$). Since then levels have stabilized at approximately 1% (unpublished data, personal communication). Of the thirty-one 22F isolates obtained from the pediatric carriage study to date, 48% was multilocus sequence type (MLST) 433 and 29% ST698. Data from the European Centre for Disease Control's annual surveillance of invasive bacterial diseases have also shown year-on-year increases for IPD caused by this serotype (European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control 2013). For example, 22F exhibited the largest proportional increase from 2010 (4.37%) to 2011 (6.23%), and in 2012 it was the fifth most common serotype observed in IPD (7.4% of cases, $n = 963$) (European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control 2015). To address the gap in 22F genome data, we present here the first pairwise comparison of serotype 22F pneumococci that were isolated either from carriage or disease.

Methods

Streptococcus pneumoniae Serotype 22F Isolates

Non-IPD isolates (referred to herein as 3326 and 3298) were isolated during the 2008/2009 sampling period of the Southampton pediatric pneumococcal carriage study (REC No. 06/Q1704/105, RHM MED 0704). IPD isolates (09M852950S and 08M333175U, herein referred to as 09 and 08) were isolated from a 58-year-old male and 52-year-old female in 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Antibiotic Resistance

Susceptibility to penicillin, erythromycin, and tetracycline was determined using E-test strips (AB Biodisk, Solna, Sweden) graduated from 0.016 to 256 μg mL^{-1}. Bacterial suspensions were prepared in saline from overnight cultures on blood agar to a density of 0.5 McFarland Standard. A swab from this suspension was used to inoculate Mueller-Hinton plates supplemented with 5% sheep's blood (Becton Dickinson, Cockeysville, MD). E-strips were then placed onto the plates whereupon they were incubated at 35°C in 5% CO_2 for 24 h. Minimal inhibitory concentrations (MICs) were read as the intersection between the ellipse edge and strip. Intermediate E-test MICs were adjusted to the next highest doubling-dilution value.

DNA Extraction and Genome Sequencing

Isolates of *S. pneumoniae* were cultured from STGG stocks stored at −70°C on CBA plates incubated at 37°C + 5% CO_2 for 18 h. Genomic DNA was then extracted from 10 combined colony picks using a QIAmp DNA Mini kit (Qiagen, UK) as per manufacturer's instructions. Concentration of genomic DNA was determined using Qubit™ 2.0 fluorometric quantitation (Thermo-Fisher, UK). Sequencing was done using 454™ 8kb and MiSeq 2x250 (V2) paired-end (PE) chemistry. 454™ was done at the Centre for Genomic Research, University of Liverpool. Illumina sequencing was performed at the University of Southampton.

Genomic Analysis

Hybrid assembly of Illumina and 454™ PE reads was done using MIRA v4.0.2 (Chevreux et al. 1999). Read mapping for MLST, virulence, and antibiotic resistance gene identification was done using SRST2 v0.1.3 using standard parameters (Inouye et al. 2014). Virulence and antibiotic resistance genes were identified using the databases obtained from VFDB (http://www.mgc.ac.cn/VFs/main.html, last accessed March 30, 2016) and ResFinder (https://cge.cbs.dtu.dk/services/ResFinder/, last accessed March 30, 2016), respectively. Annotation of assemblies was performed using PROKKA v1.10 (Seemann 2014) and RAST (Overbeek et al. 2014). Genome comparisons were undertaken using the sequence comparison tool in RAST (Overbeek et al. 2014) and BLAST Ring Image Generator (BRIG) (Alikhan et al. 2011). Core genome single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) phylogeny was constructed using Wombac v2.0 (https://github.com/tseemann/wombac, last accessed March 30, 2016) with resultant trees visualized using FigTree v1.4.2 (http://tree.bio.ed.ac.uk/software/figtree/, last accessed March 30, 2016). Pangenome analysis was done using Roary (Page et al. 2015). Breseq was used to identify nonsynonymous (NS) mutations between the carriage and disease isolates (Deatherage and Barrick, 2014). Putative genomic islands (GIs) containing prophage sequences were identified using PHAST (http://phast.wishartlab.com/,

last accessed March 30, 2016) (Zhou et al. 2011). Integrated conjugative elements were identified through a BLASTN search using BLOSUM62 in ICEberg (Bi 2012). Unless otherwise stated figures were produced using R Studio v0.98.994.

Results and Discussion

Genome Sequencing

Assembly and annotation results are shown in table 1. For isolate 3326, the assembly using only Illumina PE data generated fewer contigs (64 contigs with an N50 of 68 184) compared to the hybrid assembly using additional 454^{TM} data and was thus used in further analyses. Annotation revealed between 1972 and 2154 coding sequence (CDS) features.

The core and accessory gene content for these four isolates was determined using Roary (Page et al. 2015). Analysis revealed a core and pan genome size of 1349 and 2416 CDS, respectively (fig. 1). This core genome size is smaller than previous estimates of 1427 (Kulohoma et al. 2015), 1553 (Obert et al. 2006), and 1454 (Hiller et al. 2007), but larger than the 1194 described from a similar surveillance study in Massachusetts, USA (Croucher et al. 2013). It is not possible to determine whether this is a feature common to serotype 22F given the small number of genomes examined in this study. Including additional STs of 22F (only two are examined here) would reduce the core genome size as the number of shared orthologous gene clusters would be less in a more genetically disparate collection.

Table 1

Assembly and Annotation Statistics for *Streptococcus pneumoniae* Serotype 22F Disease Isolates 08 and 09 and Carriage Isolates 3298 and 3326

Isolate	Contigs	N50	Depth	CDS	tRNA	rRNA
08	110	53 893	63.66	2016	56	5
09	64	86 298	41.06	1975	48	5
3298	76	78 042	58.61	1972	50	6
3326	64	68 184	34.28	2154	48	6

The phylogeny of these four isolates, in the context of the broader species diversity for the pneumococcus, was determined using a maximum-likelihood neighbor-joining tree of core genome SNPs made with an additional 29 *S. pneumoniae* genomes (fig. 2). The overall tree topology is concordant with that shown previously (Donati et al. 2010) with clustering of serotypes 1, 2, and 3 in particular but divergence of isolates of serotype 14 and 19. The isolates from this study do not cluster as a serotype but do so by sequence type. No phylogenetic placement based on provenance in terms of disease or carriage was noted.

An all-by-all BLAST comparison of the four 22F isolates with *S. pneumoniae* TIGR4 (NC_003028) and the serotype 23F isolate ATCC 700669 of the ST81 lineage (GCA_000026665.1) was done using BRIG (Alikhan et al. 2011) and is shown in figure 3. Rather than a single reference, two divergent genomes were chosen to enable broader comparisons within the two 22F sequence types. Regions where genome content differed notably from the reference isolates are annotated in red. Although many of these regions contain large numbers of hypothetical genes, there are differences of note. Within the capsular polysaccharide synthesis locus (*cps*), for example, the repertoire of glycosyl transferases, accessory secretory

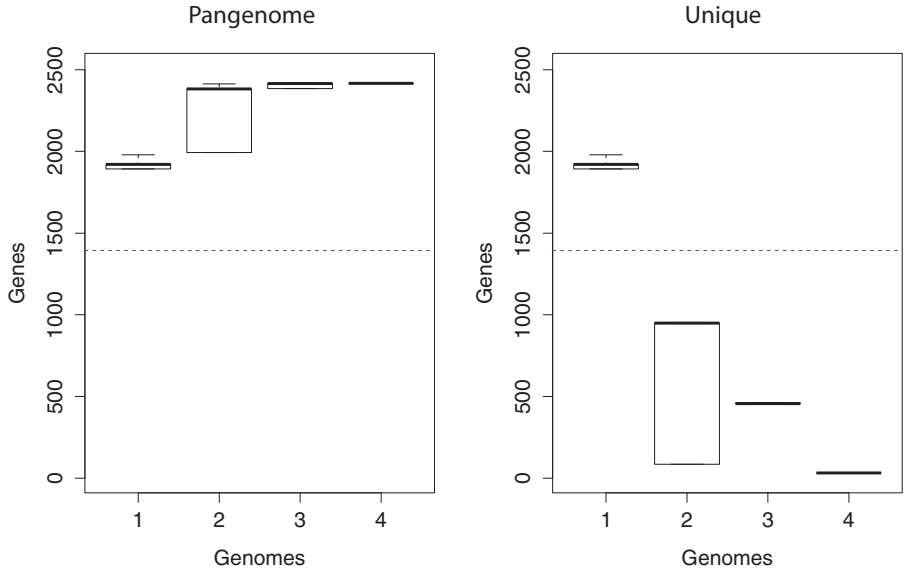

Fig. 1.—Pangenome size as defined by shared genes (left) and number of unique genes (right) within the four *Streptococcus pneumoniae* serotype 22F isolates examined. The dashed blue line represents the core genome size of 1349.

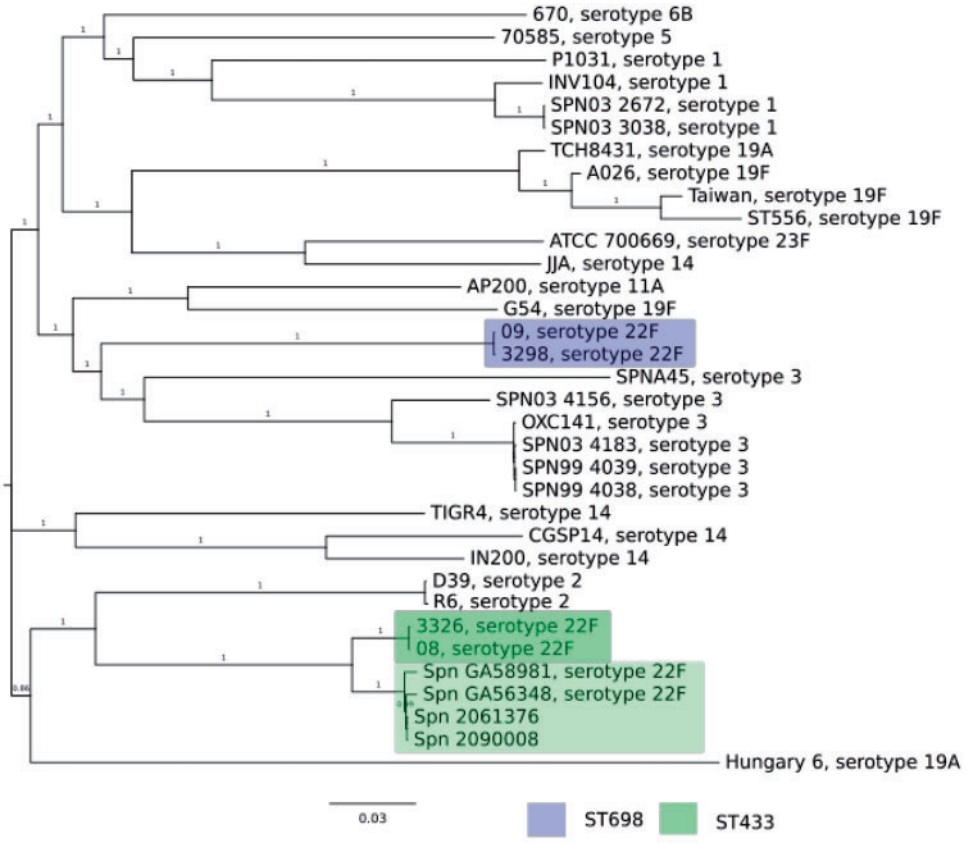

Fig. 2.—Maximum-likelihood neighbor-joining tree showing phylogenetic placement of the *Streptococcus pneumoniae* serotype 22F isolates of ST698 (purple) and ST433 (green).

proteins, and translocases is shown to be heterogeneous for all four 22F isolates. This is in agreement with previous work that showed the presence of novel glycosyl and acetyltransferase genes at this locus in serotype 22F isolates (Salter et al. 2012). Comparisons using both BRIG (Alikhan et al. 2011) and RAST (Overbeek et al. 2014) revealed no large regions of contrasting genomic content between the disease and carriage isolates. However, between the STs there were some interesting contrasts. In particular were genes or loci that are linked to colonization and niche competition which included toxin–antitoxins (TAs) systems as well as bacteriocin and lantibiotic synthesis gene clusters. Loci encoding TAs consist of two genes organized as an operon where the antitoxin encodes a repressor of the gene for a toxin protein. When under stress conditions, the repressor, which is labile, is degraded more rapidly allowing the toxin to bind cellular targets and halt essential cellular processes. Previous studies have shown there to be between four and ten of these TAs in *S. pneumoniae* although only *relBE2*, *yefM-yoeB*, *pezAT*, and *phd-doc* are considered to be true TAs (Chan et al. 2014). Both isolates of ST698 (09 and 3298) had the *phd-doc* and *yefM-yoeB* TAs, while these were absent in 08 and 3326 of ST433. Both STs were found to harbor both the *relBE2* and *pezAT* systems. The former locus has been postulated to allow *S. pneumoniae* to colonize when conditions for unrestricted growth are unfavorable (Nieto et al. 2010). Whether the lack of these additional systems hinders the stress responses of ST433 in particular thereby leading to a lower capacity for colonization in comparison to ST698 remains to be seen. Lanthionine, or lantibiotic, biosynthesis genes *lanL* and *lanM* were identified in ST433 isolates 08 and 3326 but not in ST698 isolates. Lantibiotics are antimicrobial compounds that exhibit a broad activity against Gram positive bacteria (Willey and van der Donk 2007). Often associated with transposable elements (Croucher et al. 2011) and previously observed in other expanding serotypes (Loman et al. 2013), it is tempting to consider that the presence of these might affect a competitive advantage in niche colonization for these isolates. Similarly, both isolates of ST433 were found to harbor additional genes belonging to the Bacteriocin-like peptide family, notably *blpI* and *blpJ*. These small heat-labile proteins are common in Gram positive bacteria and have an established colonization impact through elimination of competitor strains (Lux et al. 2007).

We recently demonstrated accumulation of mutations within the DNA-directed RNA polymerase delta subunit (RpoE) of biofilm-derived small colony variants of isolate

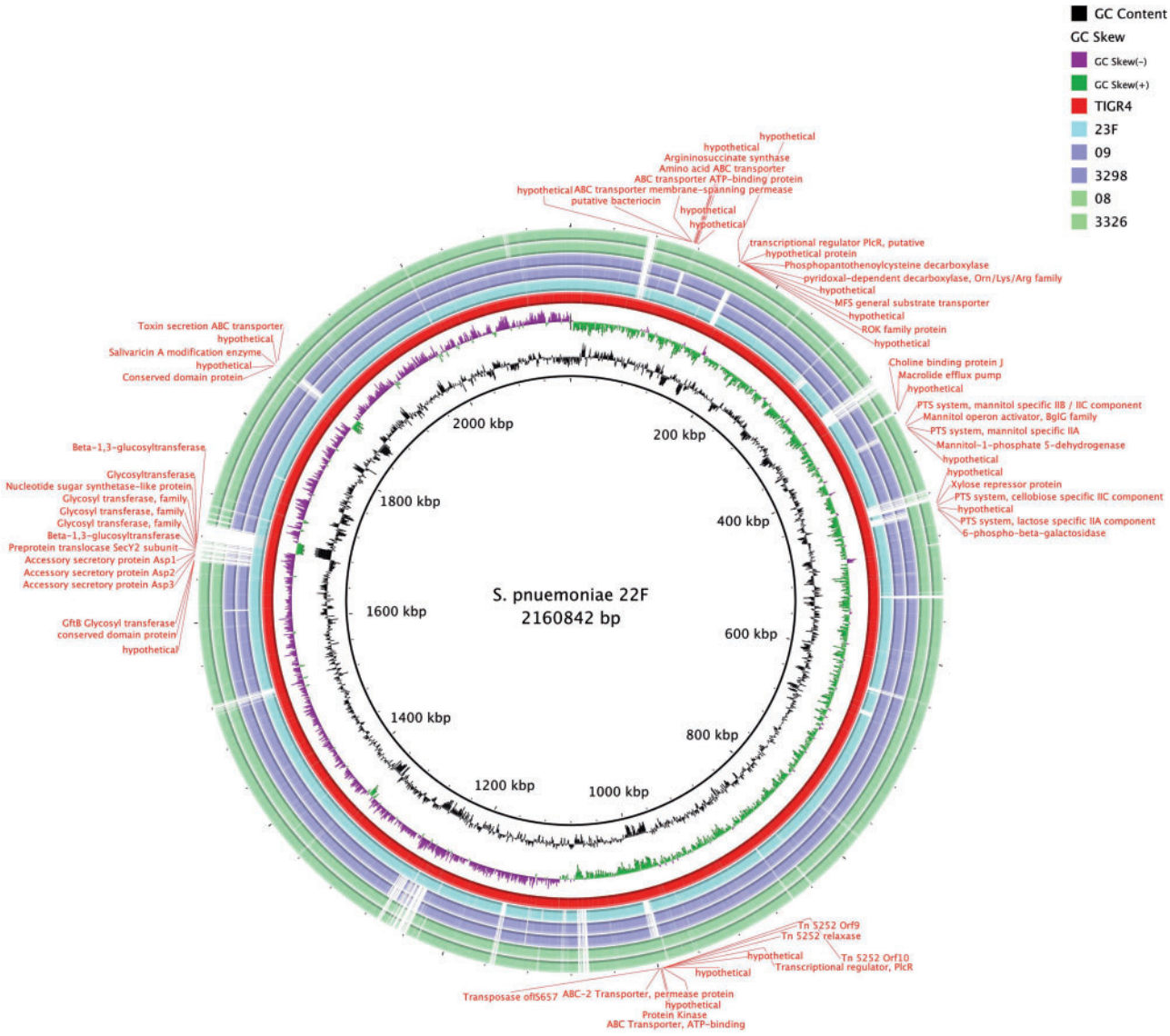

Fig. 3.—Genome comparisons of four *Streptococcus pneumoniae* serotype 22F isolates against TIGR4 and ATCC70669 23F. Rings representing ST433 isolates (08 and 3326) are colored green with ST698 isolates (09 and 3298) colored purple. The red labels show regions of gene absences, and gene classifications were derived from TIGR4 annotations in RAST.

3326 (ST433) (our unpublished data). We therefore undertook a comparison of this locus in these four isolates. Although this did not reveal any difference in predicated amino acid sequence, there was a synonymous mutation at nucleotide position 69 that distinguished isolates of ST433 and 698.

Genomic Islands

Phylogenetic clusters of *S. pneumoniae* contain diverse GIs that contribute to the genomic and phenotypic diversity of the species (Croucher et al, 2014). At least three types of mobile genetic elements (MGEs) have been characterized in *S. pneumoniae*: Phages, most commonly of the *Siphoviridae* family (Romero et al. 2007); plasmids, of which just two cryptic examples are known (Smith and Guild 1979; Romero et al. 2009); and integrative and conjugative elements (ICEs).

Bacteriophage that has integrated within a host bacterial genome, termed prophages, is known to facilitate virulence gene transfer between numerous bacterial species via transduction—a well-established phenomenon in bacterial pathogens (Wagner and Waldor 2002). No prophage sequences were found in disease isolate 08. Remnant operons were found in both ST698 isolates 3298 and 09. An intact

prophage was found in isolate 3326 belonging to ST433. This prophage is 53.1 kb in length constituting 68 CDS with a GC content of 39.61%. A further three incomplete prophage regions of 9.3, 18.7, and 19.5 kb in length and containing a further 73 CDSs were also identified. The gene content of these prophages is supplied in supplementary data S1, Supplementary Material online. Genes homologous to platelet-binding protein B (PblB) were found in these prophages. These have been shown to be important for virulence in *Streptococcus mitis* but their role in *S. pneumoniae* virulence has yet to be established (Harvey et al. 2011).

ICEs are MGEs capable of being transmitted between bacteria through conjugative transfer, doing so autonomously using encoded conjugative elements. For each isolate, the total number of ICEs identified was 94 and 89 for isolate 09 and 3298 (ST698), and 85 and 95 for 08 and 3326 (ST433). Seven ICEs that have previously been identified in *S. pneumoniae* were unevenly distributed among the four isolates and included ICESpn11930-2 and ICESpn23771 (3326 and 09 only); ICESpn9409, ICESpn11928, and MalM6 (3326, 3298 and 09); ICESpn8140 (08, 3326 and 3298); and HO34800032 (3326 and 3298). A further six elements were identified in all four isolates. These were ICE6094, ICESpn23FST81, ICESpn11876, ICESpn11930, *Tn*1545 (partial), and the pneumococcal pathogenicity island-1 (PPI-1), an ~30 kb ICE common in *S. pneumoniae* and which contains genes that are essential for virulence (Harvey *et al.*, 2011). The PPI-1 region was found to differ between the two sequence types examined with ST433 in particular harboring a number of additional genes of unknown function in the 3′ region as well as an ABC-2 transporter permease (fig. 3). These differences however did not relate to the key components of this GI previously shown to be essential for full virulence in murine systemic and pulmonary models of infection (Brown et al. 2004). These include the *piaABCD* lipoprotein components of an iron ABC transport system, and Orf 9 and 10 of Tn*5252* constituting the conjugative machinery genes of a relaxase and a MobC-domain protein.

Virulence Genes

Although the polysaccharide capsule is the principal virulence determinant, *S. pneumoniae* also harbors additional factors important for disease. These include autolysins, LPXTG-anchored cell surface proteins such as hyaluronidase and serine protease, the pneumococcal pilus, and choline binding proteins (Mitchell and Mitchell 2010). In order to determine the presence of these known virulence factors in each of the four *S. pneumoniae* serotype 22F isolates, raw sequence reads

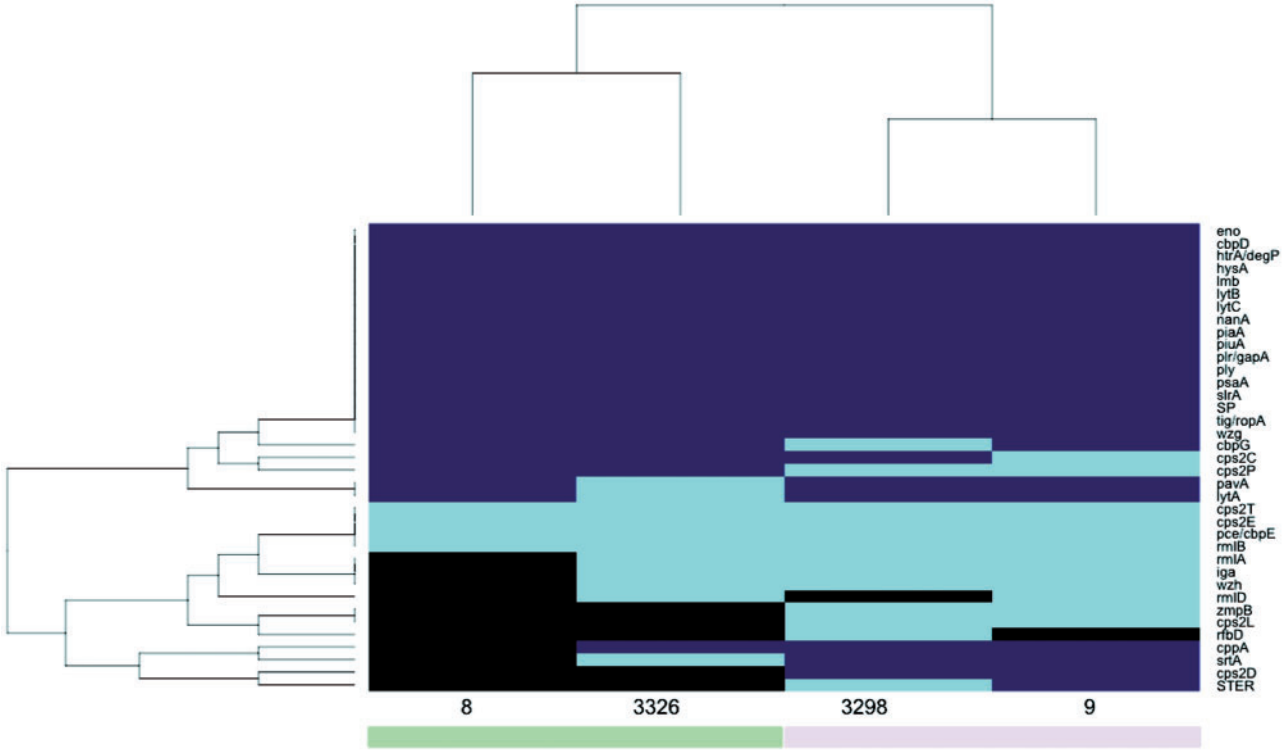

Fig. 4.—Distribution of common virulence genes found in *Streptococcus pneumoniae* serotype 22F isolates as determined by SRST2. Key: Dark blue, known allele; light blue, novel allele (10% sequence dissimilarity to known allele); black, not identified. Columns are color coded by ST: Green, ST433; purple, ST698.

Table 2

Nonsynonymous Mutations Identified between Disease and Carriage Isolates of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* Serotype 22F, ST433

Nonsynonymous mutation (disease→carriage)	Gene	Function
V-A (GTT→GCT)	*bglA_1*	Aryl-phospho-beta-D-glucosidase BglA
H-R (CAC→CGC)	*fucI*	L-fucose isomerase
V-F (GTT→TTT)	—	Glycosyl hydrolase family 20, catalytic domain
L-M (TTG→ATG)	*ssb_1*	Single-stranded DNA-binding protein ssb
Y-H (TAT→CAT)	*lytA_4*	Autolysin
I-V (ATT→GTT)	*lytA_4*	Autolysin
K-R (AAG→AGG)	—	Hypothetical protein
M-I (ATG→ATA)	*pgdA*	Peptidoglycan-*N*-acetylglucosamine deacetylase
C-G (TGC→GGC)	*azr_1*	FMN-dependent NADPH-azoreductase
G-R (GGA→AGA)	*azr_1*	FMN-dependent NADPH-azoreductase
F-S (TTT→TCT)	*licT_1*	Transcription antiterminator LicT
R-H (CGT→CAT)	*sarA_2*	Oligopeptide-binding protein SarA precursor
V197I (GTT→ATT)	*yecS_2*	Inner membrane amino acid ABC transporter permease protein YecS
G-C (GGT→TGT)	*yheS_2*	Putative ABC transporter ATP-binding protein YheS
R-S (CGT→AGT)	*prmC*	Release factor glutamine methyltransferase
H-Q (CAT→CAG)	—	Lineage-specific thermal regulator protein
S-I (AGT→ATT)	*ugd_2*	UDP-glucose 6-dehydrogenase
C-Y (TGC→TAC)	—	Ribonuclease J 1
I-L (ATC→CTC)	*mnmG*	tRNA uridine 5-carboxymethylaminomethyl modification enzyme MnmG
Y-D (TAT→GAT)	*strH_2*	Beta-*N*-acetylhexosaminidase precursor
L-F (TTA→TTC)	*treA*	Trehalose-6-phosphate hydrolase
T-I (ACC→ATC)	*stkP*	Serine/threonine-protein kinase StkP
A-S (GCC→TCC)	—	Hypothetical protein
P-S (CCA→TCA)	*cshA_2*	DEAD-box ATP-dependent RNA helicase CshA
E-D (GAG→GAT)	*hlyB_1*	Alpha-hemolysin translocation ATP-binding protein HlyB
C-Y (TGT→TAT)	—	Bacteriocin class II with double-glycine leader peptide
V-A (GTA→GCA)	*rplU*	50S ribosomal protein L21
S-L (TCA→TTA)	*manZ_4*	Mannose permease IID component
L-S (TTG→TCG)	*ugl*	Unsaturated chondroitin disaccharide hydrolase

were mapped against a gene database. Visualization of this mapping against known alleles of these genes is shown in figure 4. Similar to that observed with the core SNP analysis, isolates are shown to group by ST and not by phenotype, that is disease or carriage. However, notable differences in the presence (blue, where light blue boxes represent novel alleles) and absence (black) of common virulence determinants were observed within each ST. Absences were confirmed by examining the annotated genomes. Only two virulence genes were found to be absent in comparisons between isolates of ST698. These were *rmlD* that was absent in isolate 3298 and *rfbD* that was absent in 09. Isolate 08 of ST433 revealed a divergent gene repertoire compared to 3326 lacking various alleles involved in capsule biosynthesis (*rmlD*, *rfbD*, *rfbB*, and *wzh*). In addition, compared to 3326, 08 was shown to lack the *iga*, *plr/gapA*, and *srtA* alleles, where the former is involved in cleavage of opsonizing IgA1 and the latter in adhesion respectively. Although gene content conservation across the isolates was high, it is important to highlight that there was a substantial degree of allelic (up to 10% sequence dissimilarity) for 20 of the 37 genes examined. Given the reported high levels of recombination and transformation for *S. pneumoniae*, this allelic variation was to be expected.

Nonsynonymous (NS) Mutations

In addition to determining the presence of genes previously identified as important for virulence, the impact of SNPs were also considered. Here Breseq (Deatherage and Barrick, 2014) was used to compare the disease and carriage isolates for ST433 (table 2) and ST698 (table 3). Few NS mutations were observed between the disease and carriage isolates although it is interesting to note their presence within known virulence determinants such as autolysin, IgA protease, and neuraminidase. The most intriguing observation was the presence of NS mutations of both carriage isolates in peptidoglycan-*N*-acetylglucosamine deacetylase A (*pgdA*). These mutations were found in different regions of the *pgdA* CDS, occurring in 100% of mapped reads with depths of 37× and 66× for the carriage isolates of ST433 and 698 respectively. Acetylation of pneumococcal peptidoglycan has previously been shown to increase sensitivity to lysozyme, a first-line defense against bacterial invasion and thus one might

Table 3
Nonsynonymous Mutations Identified between Disease and Carriage Isolates of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* Serotype 22F, ST698

Nonsynonomous mutation (disease→carriage)	Gene	Function
*-Q (TAG→CAG)	*iga_2*	Immunoglobulin A1 protease precursor
*-S (TAA→TCA)	—	Hypothetical protein
A-S (GCT→TCT)	*rnjB*	Ribonuclease J 2
A-V (GCT→GTT)	*recG*	ATP-dependent DNA helicase RecG
A-V (GCA→GTA)	—	Hypothetical protein
A-T (GCT→ACT)	—	Hypothetical protein
C-Y (TGC→TAC)	—	Hypothetical protein
D-A (GAT→GCT)	*trpF*	*N*-(5′-phosphoribosyl)anthranilate isomerase
G-D (GGT→GAT)	*pgdA*	Peptidoglycan-*N*-acetylglucosamine deacetylase
G-E (GGG→GAG)	*glnH_1*	Glutamine-binding periplasmic protein precursor
G-V (GGG→GTG)	*nanA_2*	Sialidase A precursor
G-C (GGT→TGT)	—	Hypothetical protein
I-T (ATT→ACT)	*ybjI*	Flavin mononucleotide phosphatase YbjI
K-E (AAA→GAA)	*pflA_1*	Pyruvate formate-lyase-activating enzyme
L-F (TTA→TTC)	*kanE*	Alpha-D-kanosaminyltransferase
L-F (CTT→TTT)	*leuS*	Leucine–tRNA ligase
P=S (CCC→TCC)	*pstA_2*	Phosphate transport system permease protein PstA
Q-K (CAA→AAA)	*rpoC*	DNA-directed RNA polymerase subunit beta
Q-P (CAA→CCA)	*thiD*	Hydroxymethylpyrimidine/phosphomethylpyrimidine kinase
R-* (CGA→TGA)	—	Hypothetical protein
T-I (ACA→ATA)	—	Hypothetical protein
T-A (ACT→GCT)	*panT*	Pantothenic acid transporter PanT
V-A (GTC→GCC)	—	Hypothetical protein
V-A (GTA→GCA)	—	Hypothetical protein
V-M (GTG→ATG)	—	Hypothetical protein
Y-D (TAC→GAC)	*thiD*	Hydroxymethylpyrimidine/phosphomethylpyrimidine kinase
A-V (GCT→GTT)	*tmk*	Thymidylate kinase

speculate that maintaining a deacetylated state may be of reduced necessity in those bacteria that colonize rather than go on to cause bacteremia (Vollmer and Tomasz 2002).

Antibiotic Resistance

Antibiotic resistance was assessed through *in silico* prediction and *in vitro* sensitivity testing using E-tests strips (AB Biodisk). No antibiotic resistance genes were identified from the sequence data. Additionally, all four isolates were shown to be susceptible to the three antibiotics tested with MIC's of $<0.25\,\mu g\ mL^{-1}$ for tetracycline and erythromycin, and $<0.06\,\mu g\ mL^{-1}$ for penicillin.

Conclusion

Streptococcus pneumoniae causing invasive disease remains a significant global challenge. Although the introduction of PCV has measurably altered pneumococcal molecular epidemiology, given the dynamics of serotype replacement (Jefferies et al. 2010; Gladstone et al. 2015) it remains vital to explore the genome repertoire of emerging serotypes of clinical significance. In this first-ever examination of serotype 22F genomes we have shown a number of lineage-specific characteristics of significance to disease and carriage potential. These included the presence of an intact prophage within the carriage isolate of ST433, with contrasting gene repertoires related to both virulence and niche colonization. The presence of NS mutations in *pgdA*, which was found in the carriage isolates of both ST433 and 698, was also of note given the previously observed role in pneumococcal resistance to lysozyme (Vollmer and Tomasz 2002).

Supplementary Material

Supplementary data S1 is available at *Genome Biology and Evolution online* (http://www.gbe.oxfordjournals.org/).

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